

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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## THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

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FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1855.

We are sorry to see that the Washington Organ undertakes to justify all the late doings of the citizens of Missouri in Kansas. That paper says:

Will Gen. Pierce employ the United States troops to thwart the will of the people of Kansas? We hope not. It is our judgment, that if he attempts to force Governor Reeder upon them, contrary to their will, and after they have repudiated him, they will resist. They will not be forced. They may or they may not throw him into the Missouri river; but we do not believe they will allow this administration to impose him upon them. All this may be wrong on the part of the Missourians. We are simply dealing with facts and probabilities, and not discussing what is right or what is wrong, as between the Missourians and Governor Reeder. We desire to prevent civil war and fraternal bloodshed. Hence we say, that since the Missourians have literally expelled a Governor who was not only involved, &c.

So it is not the citizens of Kansas but "the Missourians" that are spoken of as having literally expelled Governor Reeder from Kansas? and as likely to take his life if he returns. The Organ speaks of the whole matter as an affair not between the citizens of Kansas and Gov. Reeder, but "between the Missourians and Gov. Reeder." The Organ thinks that the Missourians will not permit Gov. Reeder to be Governor of Kansas—that they may probably kill him if he again attempts to discharge the functions of the office; and the Organ has not a word of rebuke for the assumption, by Missourians, of the authority to determine, by the strong arm, who shall and who shall not hold office in Kansas. Audacity unparalleled seems approved rather than rebuked.

The editors of the New York Tribune repeat their charge that the Kentucky press are afraid to speak of outrages on humanity when perpetrated against a slave. Those editors, if they are in their right minds, do not believe the charge themselves. Unless they have taken utter leave of their senses, they know that the Kentucky editors are not afraid to expose outrages upon slaves, and that there is no public sentiment in Kentucky which would condemn the exposure of such outrages or shield the perpetrators from exemplary punishment. Do those men think or try to think or pretend to think that the editors of Kentucky are afraid to denounce such cruelties perpetrated upon slaves as the free State editors would unsparingly denounce if perpetrated upon brute beasts, or that the people of Kentucky would tolerate outrages upon colored human beings which a non-slaveholding community would not tolerate upon horses or oxen or dogs or cats? Do they imagine, in their abolition monomania, that the editors of the slaveholding States are all miserable poltroons, and that the mass of the citizens have the hearts of hyenas and tigers and devils? Have not they themselves seen newspaper exposures of outrages on slaves in slaveholding communities, and have they ever known such an exposition punished by an outbreak of popular vengeance?

THE MASSACHUSETTS U. S. SENATORS.—While the Legislature of Massachusetts are engaged in framing laws designed to protect traitors and legalize treason, the U. S. Senators from the same State, Messrs. Sumner and Wilson, are going over the country like strolling mountebanks delivering incendiary and treasonable lectures to incipient traitors, who pay a shilling a head for the privilege of hearing them inculcate hatred to the U. S. Constitution, and counsel resistance to the laws of Congress which they have sworn to defend and respect. It would be well for the nation if it had a Ulysses to scourge these vile disciples of Thersites through the land and send them howling out of a country they disgrace and a community whose sense of decency they outrage.

CONFIRMATION.—In a book notice in our paper of Tuesday the religious rite of confirmation was spoken of in terms that some of our readers no doubt disapprove. We did not see the notice till after its publication, but we are sure that the distinguished author cannot possibly have intended to speak lightly, in our columns, of a rite which millions of Christians consider not only important but sacred.

We learn that the Provisional Council of the Roman Catholic Church, held last week in Baltimore, determined upon the transfer of the Rt. Rev. Dr. McGill, of Richmond, Va., to the new See of Washington. Bishop McGill, we are informed, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. He is also reputed to be one of the most distinguished preachers of that denomination. The very Rev. H. B. Coskrey, of Baltimore, is to succeed Bishop McGill at Richmond.

National Intelligencer.

Bishop McGill was for many years a resident of this city, and, if we are not mistaken, is a native of Kentucky. We don't think he has ever been a member of any other than the Catholic Church.

The spring has produced myriads of flowers, but has it called forth one more beautiful than this?

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

### SPRING.

BY MRS. ANNA MARIA FERGUSON.

There are golden tints in the sombre sky,  
And the balmy breeze breathes a softer sigh,  
While streams, by the chains of the frost-kissed bound,  
Have broken their bonds with a silvery sound;  
The breath of young flowers at early morn  
Sweet incense of nature to heaven is borne,  
And we know by the brightness of earth that's east  
That the beautiful spring hath come at last.

She has come with rich treasures from nature's mine—  
The balmy breeze and the glad sunshine,  
And blossoms with hues more pure and bright  
Than the ruby's glow or the emerald's light;  
And she strews with a lavish hand her wealth  
O'er the lowly glen and the sunny heath—  
By the cot of the peasant her bounties fall  
The same as by lordly tower and hall.

And man rejoices to hear once more  
Her voice ringing o'er the earth's dim shore,  
For she brings him glad tidings of summer hours,  
Of gorgeous sunsets and rainbow showers,  
And she touches the heart 'till from its strings  
The music of memory loudly rings,  
And the glowing hues that life's spring-time wore  
Come back on the freshness and bloom of yore.

But say, oh spring, as thou roam'st o'er the earth  
Didst thou hear no murmurs save those of mirth?  
Didst thou hear no wail from man's dwelling reach thine ear?  
Didst thou hear no wail from man's dwelling reach thine ear?  
Didst thou miss no face from the joyous train  
That welcomed thee back to thy wide domain?  
Were the young with their rose-faded cheeks all there?  
And the aged with meek brow and glance of care?

Didst thou miss not the light of some thoughtless eye  
That was ever turned to thy changing sky,  
To thy laughing rills and thy clear, blue streams,  
One who lived in a world of fairy dreams,  
Who loved o'er flower and leaf to pore,  
'Till the soul was filled with their mystic lore,  
A dreamer in whom the wild will  
Woke feelings to other hearts unknown.

Didst thou miss not the music of bounding feet  
That were ever foremost thy steps to greet,  
Nor locks as the sunbeams' band unstrung  
O'er some snowy brow like a glory flung,  
Nor some like the lute's voice soft and clear  
Whose every sound was a joy to hear,  
The young, the beautiful held unforth  
In the homes left void—didst thou miss them not?

But why do we ask, sweet spring, of thee?  
Thou hast come to the flower, the bird, the tree,  
Thou canst bring back the rose in its blushing pride,  
And vernal down in the vale that died;  
Can each atom quiver with life and love,  
Save the holy dust we have wept above,  
The flowers that spring 'neath the heart's sunshine  
Thou canst not bring back, for they were not thine.

Nor the hopes, oh spring, from our bosom gone,  
Nor the faith and truth that were trampled on,  
Nor the love we cherished than life far more,  
Whose light once perished, life's life is o'er,  
Nor the young fresh feelings affection nursed  
That a cold world chilled by its breathings first,  
Nor our youth's bright promise believed in vain,  
To our being, Spring, canst thou give again.

Yet we love thee, Spring, with thy smiles and tears,  
Like the human heart with its hopes and fears,  
One moment bright with the joy that burned,  
The next that joy like sadness turned,  
For a spell is thine like some wizard thing  
That to mind as to magic-glass doth bring  
The smiling faces and sunbright eyes  
O'er which the sod of the greenward lies.

There are voices, too, oh fair spring-time,  
In thy whispering leaves, in thy water's chime,  
Of a clime that breathe than this brighter far,  
Where the loving, loved, and the lovely are,  
Where the spirit quenches its burning dream  
Of the ideal sought for by life's dim dream,  
And immortals over death's pain and sting  
Than earth's children welcome a brighter spring.

LOUISVILLE, 1855.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The telegraph brings news that the disgraceful anti-fugitive slave law bill, recently passed by the Massachusetts Senate, has now passed the House of Representatives. We wish that Governor Gardner, who has won almost a national reputation by his refusal to remove Judge Loring from office, would put his veto upon this iniquitous bill to annul the fugitive slave law, but we do not expect that he will do it, and, if he were to do it, the Legislature would undoubtedly carry the bill over his head.

We have not a copy of this bill before us, but we can say of it that it embodies the principle of downright nullification. We have not examined it sufficiently to feel qualified to say how far Massachusetts proposes, in carrying out this nullification, to come into direct conflict with the provisions of the law of Congress, but we do earnestly hope, that the time may soon come when she will have an opportunity for action under the bill which her Legislature has just passed, and we can forgive President Pierce for a thousand sins and iniquities, if, when that time comes, he shall prove himself equal to the crisis.

THE STREET SWEEPING MACHINE.—Messrs. Smith, Seckel, & Co. submitted through the Mayor a proposition to the council last evening to keep the streets of the city clean at \$15,000 per annum—the contractors agreeing to pay the salaries of the two street inspectors. It costs the city now about that sum, but the streets are not kept clean. We are glad to see that the proposition of Messrs. S., S., & Co. is favorably regarded by the Mayor as also by the council. The street committees are to report on it.

RUMORED DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Tuesday evening, notices in its money article a great depression in the stock market, and assigns as a reason for it:

There has been for several days a rumor that our Government at Washington received some special European advices, by the last steamer, not generally made public. This rumor has now put on a tangible shape, and the news is reported to contain the announcement that the Allies had assaulted Sebastopol, and been repulsed with a loss of 40,000 men. This is ghost quite sufficient to terrify stock operators, and this is said to be the cause of the decline to-day.

The same paper has the following:

A large portion of the receipts of specie per Illinois consisted of bars and California private coins, which will be shipped without passing through our assay office.

The Atlantic for to-morrow has already \$1,462,000 in specie engaged, and the shipment will probably exceed half a million.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.—At the session of this body last evening, Mayor Barbee recommended that a new floor be placed upon the Third street suspension bridge at a cost not exceeding \$300.

The Mayor further recommended that the engine house now occupied by the American Eagle Fire Company be altered at an expense not exceeding \$500, for the use of the Steam Fire Engine, in view of the fact that the finances of the city will not justify a larger outlay this year. The Mayor suggested that economy must be used, and the house alluded to, at a small expense, can amply suit the purpose.

An unusual amount of business was presented from the Mayor's department. Some of the business he presented was a proposition from Messrs. Smith, Seckel, Stivel, & Co. to clean all the streets, lanes, and alleys in the city of Louisville for \$15,000 per annum, and pay the salaries of the street inspectors. It was referred to the street committee.

The outrage perpetrated on the apparatus of the Hook and Ladder company was also presented; also, a recommendation that the contract with the Gas company for lighting street lamps be renewed.

The Mayor recommended Ratelife and Pewell, supernumerary watchmen, as watchmen for the wharf.

An ordinance authorizing the issuing of \$150,000 in bonds for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, \$75,000 to be payable out of the railroad taxes of 1856 and \$75,000 out of the taxes of 1857, passed both boards.

An ordinance organizing the engineer's department, allowing him one assistant, passed both boards.

An ordinance to change the grade of High street and Portland avenue, according to the engineer's instructions, was passed.

A resolution in regard to the Portland wharf and sewer was referred.

Ordinances to pave the sidewalks on the north side of Broadway, from First to Floyd, and to grade Floyd, from Chestnut to Broadway, were passed.

A petition from some barbers who are in want of customers to enforce the Sunday ordinance was referred to Messrs. Raphael, Beatty, and Dunlap.

The board of Councilmen passed resolutions to grade the alley between Brook and First and Broadway and Chestnut, the alley between Brook and Floyd and Gray and Broadway, Franklin street, between Shelby and Campbell, and Campbell street, between Marshall and Walnut.

Resolutions to repave and recurb the gutter on Second street, between Green and Walnut, and to repair the alley between Eighth and Ninth and Market and Jefferson streets, were passed.

The board of councilmen rejected the resolution appropriating \$2,000 for the erection of a town-clock on the Baptist church.

The ordinance in regard to water works was referred in the board of councilmen.

The board of councilmen refused to concur in the amendment of the board of aldermen to the printing ordinance, authorizing the publication of the proceedings in two papers, and brevity type to be counted nonpareil. It was referred to the revision committee in the board of aldermen.

A resolution authorizing a loan of \$10,000 to pay accounts due was passed by the board of councilmen.

The petition of the American Eagle Fire Co. for a new engine was reported against by Mr. Dunlap and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Gilliss, Vaughan, and Beatty.

A resolution allowing the clerk of the city court \$500 passed both boards.

The revision committee of the board of Councilmen reported an ordinance to boulder Portland avenue from Twelfth street to Fulton street in Portland, which was re-referred.

A resolution authorizing Mayor Barbee to cast the vote of the city for directors of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company passed both boards.

The ordinance establishing the office of assistant attorney was tabled in the board of Councilmen.

The Aldermen referred the salary ordinance, as amended in the Council, to the revision committee.

An ordinance regulating the licensing of hacks, omnibuses, etc., was passed.

The board of aldermen laid the Fort Wayne Railroad ordinance on the table by a vote of 5 to 2.

An ordinance purchasing six horses for the steam fire engine passed the aldermen and was referred in the council.

Thursday of each week was fixed on for the regular meeting of the council. The board of aldermen meet again to-night.

The river was falling very slowly last evening with about 5 feet 3 inches water in the canal. We were visited yesterday morning with another rain of several hours' duration. Last evening the weather was clear.

The Cumberland was falling with 30 inches water on the shoals.

The Cincinnati papers announce that Messrs. Smead, Collard, & Hughes, of the Citizens' Bank, who suspended during the bank excitement in that city some months ago, will resume specie payments on Tuesday next.

QUICK WORK.—A bridge of three spans, which was burned down on Saturday on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was rebuilt so as to be passable on the following Wednesday.

IMPORTANT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The Cincinnati Times says:

Our sister city Newport, seems likely to become the headquarters of the U. S. standing army. Orders, we understand, have been received at the barracks to prepare for three hundred additional troops, who are about to be brought from St. Louis, to escape the effects of the cholera, which has already appeared in that latitude. The commanding officer of the barracks has also received instructions to negotiate for a spot of ground to be used the coming summer as a military encampment sufficiently large to accommodate a thousand men and a thousand horses.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT MEN.—Decision in a Collision Case.—Suspension of Pilots, etc.—It will be remembered that on January 5th a collision took place between the steamers J. C. Fremont and Switzerland, near Vevay, Indiana. Since then, at the request of John Shouse, one of the pilots on the Fremont, the Local Inspectors have been engaged in taking depositions and hearing evidence, and yesterday they made their decision. They found the testimony very conflicting, as is usual in all cases of collision, but from the examination of witnesses, they arrived at the following conclusion:

1st. The witnesses on both sides agree that it was a clear, starlight night; that the boats were distinctly seen one mile apart, and that the river was half a mile wide at the place of collision, and sufficient depth of water to float either boat in that space. Neither pilots stopped or backed the engines until a collision was certainly unavoidable.

2d. On the part of the Switzerland, the testimony shows that boat to be descending the river, with a barge in tow. Joseph McCammon the pilot on duty at the time, blew the steam whistle twice, the signal for the starboard side, but could hear no answer; this signal was repeated, and was answered by one whistle from the J. C. Fremont, at which time, according to the evidence of both, the boats were within two lengths of each other, and both contending for and not more than thirty yards from the Kentucky shore.

3. On the part of the J. C. Fremont the testimony shows that boat to be ascending the river, John Shouse the pilot on duty. Having left the wharfbat at Vevay, Indiana, immediately crossed over to the Kentucky shore, after which he tapped his bell once for the starboard, and heard the whistle once from the Switzerland in answer; this was repeated, and in return the whistle of the J. C. Fremont was blown once, and then the engines were stopped and backed, but too late to prevent the collision.

They find that John Shouse, pilot of the J. C. Fremont, was on or near the Kentucky shore, which was the proper place for him to be, and that he was entitled to the shore, but was to blame for not giving the signals with the steam whistle in place of the bell, and for this neglect of duty the inspectors suspend his license for 30 days. They made it light because the accident occurred only five days after the law requiring the steam whistle to be blown went into operation.

They find that Joseph McCammon was to blame in running so close to that shore, say 50 yards, where the usual channel is about 300 yards from it, with sufficient depth of water in a by-part of the river, he was wrong in not stopping his engine after giving the signal the first time, while he got an answer from the other boat. This, and in view of his having on two former occasions similar, caused the loss of steamboats, they suspend his license for six months. The inspectors insist upon it, that no collision has taken place where the pilot rules and regulations have been fairly carried out. This law has accomplished almost perfect security to life for explosions, and heavy penalties will be imposed in all cases of collision until comparative safety is made effective.

The inspectors have notified the collector of customs of their action as above stated.

Cin. Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 17.

The mate of the American schooner Bay City writes from Rio, explaining the alleged outrage upon that vessel by the British brig-of-war Rinaldo. According to the mate's version of the difficulty, all was occasioned by the obstinacy of Capt. Wardle of the Bay City, in not showing his colors or heaving to.

Boston, May 17.

The Supreme Court issued an injunction, it being sought for the insurance commissioners, against the Peoples' Mutual Insurance Company on the ground of mismanagement and failure to meet their demands. The charges are being investigated.

The personal liberty bill, intended to nullify the fugitive slave law, was taken up in the House to-day. An amendment was adopted forbidding any State officer from holding the office of U. S. Commissioner. A motion to strike out a section which incapacitates any attorney who acts for the claimant of a slave from practicing in State courts was rejected by a large majority. The bill then passed by a vote of 229 to 43. It had previously passed the Senate.

BALTIMORE, May 17.

New Orleans papers of Friday contain the details of the Mexican news to the 8th.

Santa Anna has already announced that he had left the Capital for Michoacan.

A report got in circulation in the City of Mexico that a body of troops in Llanero had revolted.

The Mexican Government has ordered a suspension of all payments except those under treaties respecting the foreign debt.

Sickness continues to prevail in the City of Mexico, particularly the small pox, which had made great ravages.

The Supreme Government had 4000 troops concentrated in the Capital of Michoacan.

Lieut. Don Jose Maria Pina has been pardoned by Santa Anna. He had been sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the fortress and a dismissal from the army for having fought a duel with the Spanish Consul at Tampa.

The Universal states that letters from Puman-ders gave accounts of great horrors committed by the Indians. The place was attacked by a band of one thousand. All the houses in the place were sacked. The military commandant, Valencusa, and the postmaster were shot. Some of the principal inhabitants were beheaded and many of the women were violated and carried off.

MAYSVILLE, N. Y., May 14.

Conviction and Sentence for Robbery.—Hall, the negro barber, who was arrested in New Orleans for robbing a man of \$1,400 by administering chloroform to him while shaving him at Dunkirk, was tried on Saturday, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

TENNESSEE BANK NOTES.—The Nashville Union says:

The Bank of Middle Tennessee has made an arrangement with the banking house of W. B. Shepard & Co. to redeem their small notes. The Bank of Chattanooga and Bank of Memphis have formed a connection which will doubtless prove a mutual benefit, besides enabling them to enlarge their accommodations to their customers. Small notes of the Occoee Bank and Bank of Dan-dridge are not redeemed here.

### NEWS ITEMS.

The Newport warehouse, near Bridgeville, Ala., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst. with 400 bales cotton and 700 bushels corn.

A Dr. Berthier has been held to bail in New Orleans for manslaughter in causing a woman's death by prescribing poisonous medicine.

H. Perkins was attacked in the streets of New Orleans one night last week by Wm. Andrews who held a sponge containing chloroform to his nose and mouth, which stupefied Perkins. Andrews was arrested.

Letters were received in this city yesterday stating that the cholera was prevailing to an alarming extent at St. Paul, Minnesota.

New Albany Ledger.

Judge Ingersoll's Per Diem.—A "Fast" Judge. Our astonishment at the recent decision of the Judge in the Kinney and Fabens case has vanished already, inasmuch as we hear to-day that he has sent in bills to the accounting officer of the government for his personal expenses in holding the U. S. District Court in New York (his own district being Connecticut), allowing himself at the rate of some \$18 per diem. He is evidently a very "fast" liver, at the expense of Uncle Sam, and probably sympathizes with "fast men" rather than with the well-being of society. Judge Hall's bill for holding court in New York city, though traveling much further to reach there, amounted to less than one-fourth per diem of the amount charged by this apparent pro-filibustering Judge.—Wash. Star.

India Rubber Cotton Floats.—An experiment was yesterday made, at the foot of Wall street, with the new "cotton float" (designed for carrying cotton from the interior to the seaboard in shallow streams) invented by Mr. Griffith, of Mobile, and of which we have already spoken. It appeared to be in every respect successful. We learn from Mr. Griffith that he is now having some of these floats manufactured at the Union India Rubber Works in this city, with which he will start South this week, and test them speedily. If they answer the purpose of getting down cotton in low water, the whole crop can be got to market this summer. The receipts of cotton at all the ports are said to be very near 300,000 bales short of last year, it having been kept back by the low state of the rivers. It is claimed that at the price of freights which has been paid for cotton from Columbus and Aberdeen, one trip with the floats would pay for themselves, and the expense of taking them down. They will cost about \$12 50 each, together with a good gum elastic covering for the top of the cotton.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Liquor Dealers.—This association now numbers 491 members, and is daily augmenting. The amount of money paid into the funds for initiation fees thus far is \$4,910. They represent themselves as being in good working order, and prepared to defend the members against any prosecution that may be commenced against them under the Prohibitory Law.

N. Y. Tribune.

Arrival of the Propeller Arctic.—The new propeller Arctic, built for the Kane Expedition, arrived at this city yesterday afternoon from Philadelphia. She is about 240 tons burden and hermaphrodite brig rigged. She proceeded to the Navy Yard to complete her outfit previous to sailing on her intended voyage.

N. Y. Tribune.

Falling off of Imports.—The steamship Asia, which arrived at this port last week from Liverpool, brought only about six hundred packages of goods, a considerable falling off, as compared with the usual freight of these boats since the weekly line was discontinued. The Asia brought but few European goods for Canada.

Boston Trav., Wed.

Failures.—Notwithstanding money is plenty, a few failures have taken place among the boot and shoe manufacturers of Worcester county, by which some of our Boston merchants lose slightly. It is the general opinion that the summer season will purify the commercial community of any who have been going beyond their depths, and that the fall trade will be better than has been known for years.—Boston Times.

The Tide of Travel to Europe.—The last steamer from this port for Liverpool (the Africa) took out 168 passengers, an unusually large number. The fine packet ship Daniel Webster, of Train's line, which sails for Liverpool to-morrow, has engaged seventeen cabin, forty-eight second cabin, and one hundred and twenty steerage passengers. Many of the latter are returning emigrants, who hope to do better in their own country.—Boston Trav., Wed.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.

Market dull. Retail sales of flour at previous rates. Sales of corn, oats, and meal at former rates. Sales of 100 bales hay from the wharf at \$18 50 to \$20. Sales 400 bags coffee at 10 1/2, 10 1/4, and 10 1/8. Sales of 33 hds sugar at 6 1/2.

Nothing doing in provisions except a sale of 9 casks ribbed sides at 8 1/2, pigs extra.

Sales of 60 hds tobacco—37 at \$5 30, 23 at \$5 47 1/2, 14 at \$7 45, 7 1/2 at \$8 55, and 2 at \$4 65 and \$3 30.

Sales of 50 bbls raw whisky at 33 1/2.

Nothing doing. A sale of 1,000 doz eggs at 10 1/2 doz, 35 bbs cheese at 10 1/2 doz, 500 lbs prime Indiana butter at 26 packed, 40 bushels good Irish potatoes at \$1 65, 220 Missouri dry flat hides at 13 1/2, 26 bbls lard oil from mill at \$1 1/2 gallon, an advance, and 100 bbs pressed tallow and yellow wax candles at 16 and 15 1/2.

CINCINNATI, May 17, P. M.

Flour is quiet at \$9 30. Whisky dull at \$26 50. Corn is steady—2,000 bushels sold at 75¢. Provisions are firm, but light offerings prevent sales—75 hds bacon shoulders sold at 7 1/2¢ packed. Sales 50 bbls lard oil at \$1. Groceries steady, but transactions light. Butter 22¢.

NEW YORK, May 17, P. M.

Cotton firm, with sales 1,000 bales. Flour is a trifle lower—sales 6,000 bbls good Ohio at \$10 1/2, 100 Southern advanced 12 1/2¢—sales 1,100 bbls at \$11 1/2, \$11 1/4. Wheat nominal. Corn stiffer, but not higher—sales 45,000 bushels Western mixed at \$1 13 1/2, 13 1/4. Pork unchanged—sales 600 bbls. Beef unchanged. Lard easier, but not lower—sales 450 bbls at 10 1/2, 10 1/4. Ohio whisky firm at \$2 33 1/4. Coffee dull. Sugar is firm, with an upward tendency—sales 1,900 bbls and bxs at 5 1/2, 5 1/4. Molasses firm—sales 1,000 bbls Orleans at 22¢.

Money unchanged. Stocks dull—Cumberland 26, N. Y. Central 9 1/4, Cleveland and Toledo 50, Erie 4 1/2, Reading 27 1/4.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS DEALING IN HAT, Caps and all other goods, call on POLLARD, FRANKLIN, SMITH, No. 455 Main street, and purchase a supply of their beautiful spring styles Dress Hats, Louises, manufactures.



FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1855.

This movement by the Central Michigan railroad company will render it necessary that the Southern Michigan company shall make a similar extension, so as to form connections with the roads south and west of Chicago. If this company fails to do so, the Michigan Central road will monopolize nearly all the Western through business to New York. We therefore regard it as absolutely certain that this extension will be made; and, when it is, the injurious effect of it upon the business of Chicago will be made apparent, and the extent of the injury will be disastrous. Nor is this the only way in which trade and travel will be diverted from Chicago. At present all the passengers and light goods going to and from St. Louis and Southern Illinois pass through Chicago on their way to and from New York, but, when the Alton and Terre Haute railroad and the Ohio and Mississippi road are completed, the whole of the business from St. Louis, Alton, and all Southern Illinois will pass over these roads on its way East.

**■** The total net profits of the Reading railroad for the first five months of the present year is given as \$711,817. Last year, for the same time, the aggregate was \$437,653. The change for the better is indeed gratifying.

tea, and seldom eat before they have taken some of it. The more wealthy and refined portion of the population partake of the infusion from a *mate* or teapot, formed of silver or other material, by means of a tin or silver pipe, called *bombilla*, perforated with holes at one end, to prevent swallowing the pulverized herb which floats on the surface. The quantity of leaves used by a person who is fond of it is an ounce, and it is customary, in good society, to supply each of the party with a *mate* and pipe, so that the infusion can be kept at a boiling temperature, which those who are habituated to its use can swallow without inconvenience, but often at the expense of the whole household and their visitors are supplied by handing the *mate* from one to another, until it is so hot that it is impossible to drink it without killing it up with hot water as fast as it becomes exhausted. If the water is suffered to remain long on the leaves, the decoction becomes of an unpleasing blackness. The taste of the leaves, when green, somewhat resembles that of mallows, or the inferior kinds of green tea from China. The people of South America attribute innumerable virtues to this tree; but most of the qualities ascribed to it are doubtful. It is certainly aperient and diuretic, and, like opium, produces some singular and contrary effects. It is said to give sleep to the restless and spirit to the torpid; and, like that drug, when a habit is once contracted of using it, it is difficult to leave it off; its effects on the constitution being similar to that produced by an immoderate use of spirituous liquors. The tree is highly ornamental, and doubtless would flourish in any soil and situation where the magnolia grandiflora would thrive. Hence its introduction into the middle and southern sections of the Union is well worthy the attention of all who have proper conveniences for cultivating it.

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